BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1825. No. 1843.

To be Sold

AT THE

COMMISSARIAT Office on Saturday next, 1st October, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

26 Draught Bullocks

CONDEMNED BY COMMITTEE,

The property of the Honorable Company.

E. BAKER,
Commissary General,

BOMBAY,
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
27th Sept. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 29th Instant,

AN Invoice of fine Holland Tape and Bobbin.

A Case of Gentlemen's fashionable fine black Hats.

Sets of fine balance Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Bone ditto, an elegant single barrelled Gun, in a case, by Richards, Blankets, two single poled Tents, and a variety of other Articles, at ¼ past 12 o'Clock several Saddle and Buggy Horses.

Meadows Street, 28th Sept. 1825.

Sale on Account of Underwriters.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon,

OF THIS DAY,

At a Godown in Apollo Street, opposite to Messrs. WOOLER and CO.

150 Bags, more or less, of Bengal Soft Sugar, landed in a Damaged State from the Ship Gloriozo.

AND

41 Bags of Damaged Bengal Soft Sugar, imported on the same Ship, under the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART and CO.

Bombay, 28th September 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 1st of October an Invoice of Bengal Piece Goods, Towels, Nansook, Mull Muslins, Agabunds, Jamdanies, Striped Dorias and various other articles of Piece Goods.

And various other articles to close different accounts.

Bombay, 28th September 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 5th October next,

(Instead of Monday the 3d, as Advertised befdre.)

AT THE

ELPHINSTONE ARMS;

THE Household Furniture and other Effects belonging to the present proprietor, retiring from the business.

COMPRISING,

Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, Queen's, and China Mirrors, Capital Billiard Tables, Couches, Chairs, large and small Bedsteads, Side Boards, Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Madeira, Champaign, Beer, and other Liquors.

At 2 o'Clock The Lease of the House will be Sold.

Bombay, 28th September 1825.

Cursetjee Burjorjee.

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform the Public, he has just exposed for Sale, at his Rooms No. 12 Hummum Street opposite Messrs. BAXTER and CO'S. an investment of handsome Pier Glasses and Coloured Prints, on a variety of Sporting and other subjects, in rich burnished gilt frames of the newest fashion; brought out by the Ship Simpson.

Amongst them, are many from works of the most celebrated masters of the English school, comprising 2 Setts of Surry Hunts, a pair of prints, Banditti Chief and wife, Man of Wars boat, a sett of High Metal Racers painted in oil, 1 Sett of 4 Comet Eclipe Mist & Psyche, a pair of Large Coloured Prints Pheasant and Partridge shootings, Mary Queen of Scots and her Secretary. Dogs Fighting and Bull Bait &c. &c.

The whole of which, will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO ENGLAND,
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

JAMES SIBBALD,
OF 670 TONS,

Capt. J. K. Forbes,

IS expected daily to arrive here, and to Sail for London about the 1st December.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1825.

A. F. DE CONCEIÇAÓ,
No. 1, BAKE HOUSE LANE,

HAS for Sale on Commission, Daniel's Rural Sports 3 Vols. Walker's Gazetteer, Fernandes's Spanish Grammar, Thompson's Lunary and Horary Tables, Encyclopœdia of Wit, Carpenter's and Ironer's Assistant by Nicholson 4to. Milton's Paradise Regained, Mackay's Longitude 2 Vols. Shakespear's Hindoostanee Grammar and Selections, Williamson's East India Vade Mecum 2 Vols. Carpenter's Companion, Paine's Carpenter's Pocket Directory, Smith's Ancient Carpentery, Goldsmith's Rome Abridged, Southey's Life of Nelson, Tombs of France, Plates, Ovid's Metamaphorus, Ensfield's Speaker, Colebrook's Digest of Hindu Law 3 Vols. Curtis on the Ear, Fuller on Teeth, Babbington's and Cary's Medical Lectures, Polidoriu's Eunesties Bucktolds a Tale &c. &c.

A. F. de C. Still Continues to Receive Books for Sale on Commission at his Shop.

Bombay, 28th September 1825.

For Sale

AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th September 1825.

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1825. No. 1843.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16TH SEPT. 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

No. 281 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following, as the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmednuggur. On the south bounded by the Pettah Wall, on the West by a line drawn north from the Musjed on the Pettah Wall to where it is intersected by a line drawn W. S. W. from the Corner of Captain Griffith's compound.

On the North and N. E. by a line drawn from the Northern extreme of the western limit to Captain Griffith's, and Mr. Marriott's compounds, and by a line drawn S. E. from the latter to where it intersects the Fort limits of 1000 yards.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1825.

No. 282 of 1825.—Lieutenant S. Slight employed on the Survey of Kattiwar, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Field Service.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1825.

No. 283 of 1825.—Captain James Elder of the 1st Bombay European Regiment having furnished a Medical Certificate of the necessity of his undertaking a Sea voyage for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1825.

No. 284 of 1825.—It appearing by the Bombay Courier of the 10th instant, that Lieutenant J. B. Glennie of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry died in Europe on the 23d March last, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign George Cator Stockley to be Lieut. vice Glennie deceased.—Date of Rank 24th March 1825.

In consequence of the death of Major A. C. H. Lamy of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, which took place in Cutch on the 23d August last, the following promotions are likewise made.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain John Snodgrass to be Major, Lieut. H. L. Anthony to be Captain, and Ensign Charles Hunter to be Lieutenant in succession to Lamy deceased.—Date of Rank 24th Aug. 1825,

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1825.

No. 285.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Machell, to the temporary charge of the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's Cruizer Amherst, and Sub. Assistant Surgeon Dickson is relieved from that charge.

No. 286.—Lieutenant Henry Hobson, of the 20th Regiment of N. I. having produced a certificate of the necessity for his proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, the Honorable the Governor in Council grants him a furlough on that account for a period of three years.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1825.

No. 287.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Mark Napier, of H. M's. 6th Regiment of Foot to Command the Force ordered to assemble in Cutch, and consisting of the following Corps and Detachment viz.

A Troop of Horse Artillery,—A Company of Foot Do.—His Majesty's 4th Dragoons.—A Squadron 1st Regiment N. Lt. Cavalry,—Left Wing 2d Regiment N. Lt. Do,---His Majesty's 6th Regt. of Foot Flank Companies of 2d Bombay E. Regt.—2d Grenadier Regt. N. I.—3d Regiment N. I.—8th Ditto Do.—16th Ditto Do.—18th Ditto Do.—21st Ditto Do.—A Company of Pioneers.

Colonel Napier will immediately assume the Command of the Troops under Orders to move from the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 21st Sept. 1825.

No. 288.—Captain R. O. Meriton of the 2d European Regiment is placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief for field Service, without prejudice to his Situation in the Civil Department.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1825.

No. 289.—In continuation of the General order of yesterday No. 287 the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers to the Staff of the Cutch Field Force.

Captain Thomas Leighton, Major of Brigade, to be Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain A. Morse Assistant Quarter Mr. General, Captain Falconar of the Artillery to be Commissary of Stores without prejudice to his Command of the Foot Artillery.

Captain Waite Sub Assistant Commissary General, Captain Moore the Paymaster in the Surat Division of the Army including Cutch will join the Force as Paymaster.

Captain Charles Payne already in charge of the Bazars in Cutch to be Bazar Master.

The following further appointments are also made Viz.

Lieutenant John Swanson of the 19th Regt. N. I. to act as Assistant Quarter Master General to the Guicowar Subsidiary Force vice Morse,

Lieutenant R. M. Cooke to act as Adjutant to the 19th Regiment vice Swanson.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1825.

Mr. Edward Gordon Fawcett, Assistant to the Register at Poonah.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DEAR SIR.

I have the pleasure of sending, herewith, an extract from a late North American Review, received by the last arrival from Rio Janeiro, for insertion, should you deem it worthy a corner in your valuable paper.

Dear Sir.
Your's truly,
LATITANT.

Bombay,
24th Sept. 1825.

EXTRACT FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

A Discourse concerning the advantages of Travel, with a notice of some interesting remains of Antiquity lately discovered on the Island of Bombay in the East Indies; by Timotheus Trudge Esq. Octavo P. P. 210. New York Feb. 1824.

In our late numbers, when noticing the various works put forth by travellers of our own country as well as others, we took occasion to remark at such length on the advantage derived from travel, both to the individual and the commonweal, that we are unable to add more in the way of precept. Indeed it may have appeared to savour a little of vanity on our part, to have stood erect on our tub and held forth so long and learnedly as we have already done; particularly being of those who, make authors a sort of perspective glass, by which, at our ease, we are able to bring before us the various provinces, kingdoms, indeed the whole Earth itself, and like Hackluyt put forth our volumes without moving from our domicile; like the erudite Melchisedec Thevenot, who gathered his experience from the way-faring men about Wapping; or travel after the fashion of the learned Rabbi Benjamin in our own fertile imagination; journey through the whole Celestial Empire, province after province, in the accounts of Missionaries, seated in an arm chair, as did Du Halde; or like the ingenious fabricator Psalmanazar, wander over the world in our nightcap. It is the less needful for us to say more, as the work itself anticipates all that could be said on the subject, and we shall therefore turn to the descriptive part, by far the most interesting, that relates the discovery of antiquities in the Island of Bombay; which, to the infinite shame of the Literati there, if there are any, have been left for the researches of a despised Yankey to bring to the notice of the world.

The style of the Discourse seems copied from that of the learned Hermannus Kichnerus, who by his eloquence, infected the whole University of Marpurg with a sort of peripatetic frenzy; but we do not fear the like will befal the youth of this city of New York, from a perusal of the work before us. We must, however, recommend it to their notice, advising them of their having to pass over a good deal of stony ground, enlivened occasionally by pleasant meadows well sprinkled with wild flowers. It is necessary to inform our readers the author visited Bombay in a small schooner of 90 Tons sent from America to spy into the nakedness of the land. We shall pass over a good deal of desultory matter and commence at the part where he leaves the Hotel, under the conduct of a very honest Guide & Interpreter called a mussaul, in search of adventures. He soon meets with one,

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on 28 June, 2017

where scope is given for a display of his spirit for keen research, great classical knowledge and profundity of judgment. "Proceeding," says he, "through various streets, where I solemnly declare nothing was visible on either side but cotton bales; nearly suffocated with dust, which came in clouds, and half choked with the effluvia of opium and Assafœtida, I reached the Green, as it is called by some strange misnomer. Here, after threading another maze of Cotton Bales, being lost in a forest of anchors and grapnels; having broke one shin against a pile of rusty guns, taking off half a cheek in the endeavour to pass a pile of empty boxes, reducing a new pair of boots to sandals, in scaling a hillock of Iron bars, literally "forcing the Iron into my sole," being assailed in all directions by a species of wild animals called Pariahs, I to my infinete astonishment, came, or rather stumbled upon an architectural ruin that would have done credit to Athens in her best days &c. &c.

The Edifice is described as standing on a gentle eminence, of a quadrangular form, and consisting of a basement, and principal story, to which there has been an ascent of nearly an hundred steps, 'Numerous obstacles here present themselves to the observer endeavouring to gain access to the interior; after surmounting these, you arrive at the Portico, of which a few fragments of massive Grecian Doric columns are all that remain. From hence you have a commanding view of the town, and may survey the interior, once the habitation of Deities; but the Tribunal, where the people once prostrated themselves in awe and priests made their sacrificial offerings, is now roofless; and where the lamps once shed a mellow light on the statues of Gods, surrounded by votive offerings and splendid ornaments, the glaring sun now enters, lending a light to shew walls divested of their embelishments a few pediments of niches, prostrate capitals and broken entablatures, now almost covered with dust and weed's. The dimensions of the building are then given with great accuracy, and the position of every fragment defined, with all the regard for exactness common to modern travellers; after which we descend to the Western side, which is minutely described. Here are some small columns quite perfect, and of the most exact proportion, but nearly hidden by rubbish. We are then led a short distance to admire the tout ensemble of this remarkable object, which gives the author an opportunity of dashing into a very pretty piece of affected sentimentality, of which we can give no more than the conclusion. "I must here caution succeeding visitors to be provided with cotton for their ears, to put finger to nose, and endeavour to abstract their minds from surrounding objects, which had the effect with me, from want of these precautions of dispelling one of the most enchanting illu, sions I had ever enjoyed.—It is a Druidical Oak amidst a wilderness of weeds:—a Temple of Concord among the huts of Sicilian Scelerati—a Parthenon frowning o'er the mud hovels of barbarian Osmanlies.—I want words to express my feelings of indignation at such a fragment of the mighty being thus left to moulder piecemeal to oblivion."—The two metaphors above, we are desired to understand as not referring to persons, but to the wretched accompaniments to the building.

The Author now enters into a very learned and elaborate disquisition on its origin, which he has, from data highly worthy of credence, we think, clearly traced to Alexander the Great, whom he considers as having erected this temple to commemorate his victories and mark the termination of his progress in the East.—He then attempts to prove from equally authentic sources that it was dedicated to Mars and Victory, which is in part confirmed, by a statue of the former deity having been dug from the adytum, and which is soon to be placed in the center of the Green, under a small temple to be erected from the ruins of the larger one. This also raises an ebullition of spleen from our author, who avows, as a fact, for which he is indebted to his faithful guide, that the naked statue of Mars has been pared down to an Indian Governor dressed in a tight coat and unmentionables.—We scarcely credit that the good people of Bombay, much as they seem to be wanting in taste, can thus put themselves upon a footing with another set of modern vandals, who shall be nameless.—

In a discourse of thirty pages following the above, our author irrefragably confutes the idle notion of Alexander never having passed below the Indus—abuses all ancient Geographers without mercy; proves Arrian to have been a vile impostor; Dr. Vincent moonstricken and that Major Rennel deserved to be placed in the lunatic asylum with a night cap on as a dreamer.—Here we cannot help remarking, en passant, that our traveller seems a little inclined to follow the system adopted by most antiquaries; who by a sort of reasoning peculiar to themselves, generally make a very happy deduction in confirmation of their own theories, and avail themselves of any position, however unstable, rather than be thought unlearned.

The Essay concludes with a few words of advice to the Bombay people, which we think the author might as well have kept to himself, considering the attention usually paid to any thing in the way of grave counsel, and offers several very simple plans for rendering the Edifice habitable; it appearing to require little more than a roof to perfect it, and turning it to some useful purpose. Among others, we observe he recommends, if profit is looked to, that it should be made a Commissariat godown;—let out to the natives as a sort of Bazar;—appropriated as an hospital, or rented to the merchants in order to its being turned into a warehouse for Screwing Cotton: &c. &c. &c.—But ornamental architecture not being particularly abundant in Bombay, he urges the advantages of applying it to its original purpose, altering only the dedication, and closes his remarks with the following.

"As a Temple to Hermes, however appropriate, it would not be the most advisable designation, for more reasons than one; there would be some satire in *that!*—— To Midas, still less so; the power of converting whatever is touched into gold having been long lost in the East:—to Venus it would not be misapplied, for there would be no difficulty in finding votaries:—neither to Plutus for this Deity is worshipped by both sexes, of all ages and in every way:—but above all, I would recommend its being dedicated to the Prince of the Powers of Darkness, inasmuch as during my sojourn in Bombay I heard it declared in public, on more occasions than one, that what with *their plays, their Balls* and *their card parties*, the whole Society were going headlong to the Devil."

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*&lookingup.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1825.

The Caledonia will sail this day, with the remaining troops destined for Cutch.

The party we mentioned in our last, as having been engaged with a band of meyannas on the Run, was commanded by Capt. Sandwith.

The rains this year, have been more partial than in any former season within the reach of memory, and while many parts of upper Hindoostan have been nearly destitute of moisture, the neighbourhood of Barodrá has been nearly deluged; but the crops, fortunately, have escaped injury, and appearances promise an abundant harvest.

A Letters from Calcutta, dated the 4th Septembers, states the following Particulars.

"There is a report that Commissioners are to be sent from the Supreme Government to relieve Sir Archibald Campbell from his duties as Agent to the Governor General.

"Notwithstanding the sickness that prevails in the Burmese territories the number of deaths among the officers is by no means great, as out of nearly 400, including the Officers of the naval department, there have been no more than 12 deaths since going into Cantonments. Persons coming away on sick leave recover almost immediately after quitting."

"Since writing the above letters have been received from Rangoon stating the Burmese to have concentrated an Army above Prome, where they are Stockading the Rivers and Passes to the greatest advantage. It was supposed our troops would have plenty of employment next campaign."

"The Hastings, Captain Hardy, is employed during the suspension of operations, in surveying the Delta of Arracan, and the Investigator, Captain Ross, in the examination of the mouths of the Irrawaddy."

When measures of an interesting nature are about to take place, we consider it incumbent on us to render the scene familiar to our readers, as far as circumstances will permit; and have endeavoured at all times to describe the leading characters of places and people, particularly when military operations have attracted attention and awakend curiosity. But as it is not often that our own personal observation can be the source of intelligence, recourse must of necessity be had to the productions of others; and although we are careful to cite the most respectable authorities, error will occasionally be mixed with truth. Our abridged

description of Cutch published last week, was gleaned, principally from the last edition of Hamiltons Hindoostan, a work generally valued for its correctness; but as very slender materials have hitherto been obtained for geographical and statistical accounts of that country, it is probable that many inacuracies may be discovered, by those who have had opportunities of surveying it; and we shall feel particularly obliged by any communications regarding a part of India so little known, but of increasing interest and importance.

From the Courier of Saturday last, we extract an interesting account of the Meyannas, and other tribes of Marauders, infesting Cutch and its neighborhood, in which our brother appears rather sceptical, as to the probability of what he calls a fanciful warfare, said to be practiced by these people, which consists in driving an immense herd of cattle amongst their enemies, to produce consternation and confusion, but we are not aware of any good reason for doubting its success on a plain, when it is asserted that by such means Hannibal actually did escape from his perilous situation between the rocks of Formiæ and pestilential marshes, over steep and rugged mountains, where the celebrated Macadam, with all his skill at reducing asperities and smoothing ways, could scarcely have rendered the scheme feasible to modern sticklers at mole-hills.———Query, were the Meyannas and Belochees informed of this masterly finesse by some of Alexander's followers, when on his visit to India, or have they stolen it from Livy, or did the idea emanate from some chief, whose towering genius unwittingly struck out the same expedients as the champion of Carthage? but this important question we leave for l'Académie des sciences de Bordeaux, which Voltaire tells us awarded a prize to a philosospher for discovering how the wool of Candide's sheep came to be red which he mathematically, demonstrated par A: plus B. moins C. divise par Z: que le mauton devait être rouge, & mourir de la clavellée"

From the Bombay Courier.

The plundering Meyannas, of which we have heard so much lately from their frequent incursions into Cutch, and occasionally into Dhalawar, are generally inhabitants of the northern parts of Kattywar, and of Cutch, who, either from fear of punishment on account of crimes they have committed, or from oppression on the part of the native Tackoors, whose territories they inhabited, have fled across the Runn into the desart, where they have engaged in marauding excursions into the neighbouring countries, not only from their having, under such circumstances, no other means of subsistence, but because almost the whole race posses an inherent and incorrigible *penchant* for applying, without leave or licence, the property of their neighbours to their own use. They profess to be Mahomedans, but in as far as regards religion they may be said to be perfectly unfettered and at their ease. They are a byeword for every thing base and treacherous, and do not even possess that honesty which is said to exist among thieves, being not only faithless to strangers but to each other, even when they stand in the relation not only of clansmen but of kinsmen. Such, as far as we have heard, is the character of the Meyannas; but the plunderers who have lately visited Cutch in such numbers, are not all composed of this tribe. Besides Meyannas, they consist of Rajpoots, Coolies, Ayeers, Juts, Balochees, Scindians, and various other tribes, in fact, of all the criminal and discontented of the surrounding countries, who have united into a body, and who appear to have obtained for the present a secure asylum, and a mart for their booty. This asylum is certainly within the territories of the Ameers of Scind, but how far they or their subordinate officers are concerned in encouraging, or even how far they are able to put down their plundering forays into the neighbouring countries, we have no opportunity of knowing. The native accounts state that they not only encourage them, but that they exact a part of the plunder as the price of the protection they afford; but however that may be, we have now great hopes that a remedy will soon be applied to relieve the countries connected with us on the Northern frontier from the predatory visits to which they have been lately exposed, and which, with bad seasons and other causes, have nearly depopulated them. To shew how unfortunate Kattywar and Cutch have been, we have only to mention that within the period of thirteen years these countries have been twice exposed to famine; that after the first scarcity they were pervaded by a fever, which carried off half of the remaining inhabitants; and besides suffering, like other parts of India, from spasmodic Cholera, they have, during the same time, been partially visited by the plague, or adisease nearly resembling it, and have experienced a very severe shock of an earthquake, which in some districts levelled both towns and villages with the ground, and proved fatal to great numbers of the inhabitants. Countries under such circumstances require rest and peace, far less to be disturbed and harrassed by the incursions of lawless banditti.

Considered in a military point of view, the plundering hordes we have alluded to are quite contemptible. They are in general badly armed and little acquainted with the use of fire-arms, and almost always prefer resting their safety on their own or their horses' speed, to trusting it to the sharpness of their swords. The tribes bordering on the Indus we belive to possess much individual bravery, and have heard of their performing very courageous feats when engaged with troops of their own description, but embodied into a large army their operations would be unconnected and inefficient. They are almost totally unacquainted with the use of Artillery, and have never experienced its tremendous effects when well directed against troops in large masses. The Belochees certainly pride themselves much on their courage, and their proverbial expression that "the Belochees wear swords," appears to shew that they consider themselves the only soldiers in the world. We recollect once having heard of a very fanciful species of warfare, said to be sometimes put in practice by these tribes. Having collected several thousand bullocks they goad them on amidst a could of dust against the ranks of their enemies, which when broken and confused, they attack sword in hand, and never fail, according to their own account, to cut them in pieces. We should think it would be difficult to keep the bullocks always under command, and that they would be apt sometimes to turn upon their friends; but this important question we leave for the consideration of our military readers.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Lieut. Col. Wissett, 49th Regt. M. N. I.
Ensign G. Pope, 22d Regt.
Capt. W. H. Foy, Artillery.
Asst. Surg. Love, Horse Artillery.
Asst. Surg. H. Michie, 20th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. G. Mant, 19th Regt.
Lieut. A. C. Peat, Engineers.

Departures.—Lieut. Col. Taylor 9th Regt.
Capt. James Elder, 1st B. E. Regt.
Lt. and Qr. Mr. Thos. Candy, 20th Regt.
Lieut. G. Mant, 19th Regt.
Capt. Canning, 3d Regt.
Ensn. Wood, 5th Regt.
Qr. Master J. Dixon, 4th Dragoons.
Doctor Thomson, 4th do.
Lt. Prescott, 5th Regt.
Ensn. Chambers, 10th Regt.
Ensn. Thos. Jackson, 10th Regt.
Lt. Hobson, 20th Regt.

Nautical Chronicle and Naval Report.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Sept. 25th, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed, Syrang, from Surat.

Ditto do. Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy, Syrang, from Surat.

Departures.—Sept. 21st, Ship Recovery, (Free Trader,) Henry C. Chapman, Commander, to London.

22d, The H. C. Ship of War Amherst, Philip Maughan Esq. Capt. to Mandavie.

Do. The H. C. Pilot Brig Palinurus, Lieut. Wm. Rose, Commander, to Mandavie.

Do. Ship Simpson, Henry Simpson, Commander, to Mandavie.

Do. Ship Gloriozo, Wm. King, Commander, to Mandavie.

24th, Ship Bombay Castle, Wm. Durant, Commander, to Mandavie.

Passengers by Recovery.—Miss Leckie, Miss E. Leckie, John Leckie, Esq. Samuel F. Rice Esq. Capt. Elder, 1st E. Regt. Lieut. H. Stone, Bengal Establishment, Lieut. H. H. Hobson, Thos. Hunter, Lieut. Clayhill, 40th Regt. M. N. I.

Per Simpson.—Lieut. Col. Scott, Major Algeo, Capt. Eder, Lieut. Meriton, Lieut. Hammond, Lt. Wilson, Ensign Crofton, Ensign A. Connor, Ensign Bowes, Adjt. James Griffith, Asst. Surgn. Goodrich, with part of H. M. 6th Regt.

Per Gloriozo.—Capt. Meriton, Capt. Taylor, Lieuts. Cumming, and St. John, Ensigns Ramsey, and Pulling, with the flank Companies of the 2d European Regt.

Per Bombay Castle.—Capt. Canning, Lieut. King, Ensign W. Wroughton, Ensign Wright Ensign Thornbury, Dr. Straker.

Ships Loading.

English.---Calcutta, for Liverpool.
Arab.—Psyche, for Persian-Gulph.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.—September 6. Schooner Dhaull, G. Blaxland, from Attaucurry 29th August——Ship Jane, Charles Maitland, from New York 27th March, and Madras and Covelong 28th August—American Ship Coral, Henry King, from Batavia 9th August.

September 7. H. C. Pilot Vessel Henry Meriton, P. G. Sinclair, from Cheduba 1st September.

The Schooner Dhaull spoke H. M. Ship Tamar, off Coringa, on the 1st instant.

Passenger per Jane:—Mr. David Reddie.

Per Coral:—Mr. A. Borel, Merchant.

Mr. Surgeon J. Griffiths, a Passenger on the Coral, died on the passage.

The Ship Barretto Junior, totally dismasted on the 31st August, brought into the Eastern Channel by the Henry Meriton.

The Henry Meriton having on board Despatches from Sir Archibald Campbell.

Departures.—September 4, Ship Rockingham, Charles Beach, for London, via Madras and Cape—American Ship Ninus, N. Frye for Boston.

September 5. Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, for Arracan—Ditto Lord Amherst, Edward Hughes, for Arracan—Ditto Sulimany, R. S. Carter, for Rangoon—French Ship Constance, A. Gatau, for Mauritius and Bourbon.

September 6. Ship Tiger, Henry Kent, for London—Ditto Ann, E. Worthington, for Mauritius—Ditto Glenelg, C. S. Gover, for Ramree---Ditto David Clark, P. Falconer, for Arra-

can---Ditto Fergusson, William Coates, for Arracan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---Sept. 5th, H. C. Ship Guildford, Captain M. Johnson, from Gravesend 20th, and Torbay 26th May.

7th, Ship Hercules, Capt. Thomas Heron, from Covelong 7th Sept.

8th, Ship Malcolm, James Eyles, from London 23d May.

10th, Ship Coldstream, W. Hall, from London 22d May.

Do. Ship Norden, H. Scheldknuct, from Covelong 10th September.

Do. Brig Norfolk, P. Kingsall, from Padang 15th May and Porto Novo 9th September.

Do. Brig La Madras, T. Pieck, from Bourdeaux 19th May, and Pondicherry 9th September.

12th, H. M. Ship Slaney, C. Mitchell, from Trincomalee.

14th, Ship Woodford, Chapman, from London 27th May.

DEPARTURES.---Sept. 8th, Ship Boyne, Lawson, for London.

10th, Ship Norden, H. Scheldknuct, for Calcutta.

12th, Ship Eliza, D. Sutton, for Calcutta.

14th, Ship Atlas, Hant, for Colombo and London.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.---On the 22d Instant at St. Thomas's Church by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Lieut. Robert Lewis of H. M. 4th Regt Lt. Dragoons, to Sarah, fourth Daughter of the late Captain Cotgrave R. N.

BIRTHS.---At Hurnee, on the 6th instant, the Lady of the Reverend John Stevenson, of a daughter.

At Chanda, near Nagpore, on the 7th Sept. the Lady of Assistant Surgeon A. Montgomery, Bombay Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

At Poonah on the 18th Instant, the Lady of Captain A. Wogan Browne, of a Daughter.

On the 20th Instant, the Lady of W. C. Bruce Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.---At Poona on the 18th instant, Ellen Eliza the Infant Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Taylor Commanding the 9th Regiment.

At Colaba, of Dysenery. universally regretted by his friends and brother officers, Ensign Wm. Torrens, of H. M. 2d (or Queen's Royals) Regiment, aged 17 years; he was nephew to Major General Sir Henry Torrens K. C. B Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, of the most amiable manners and disposition, and a very promising young officer.

On the 21st instant George Alexander Bax, Esq. in the 24th year of his age.

At Ayer, on the 19th of February, Agnes youngest daughter of George Ranken Esq. of Whitehill.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.---At Calcutta, on the 4th September, the Lady of Captain Gavin Young, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 5th September, the Lady of Major W. Stuart Beatson, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 4th September, Mrs. John Urquhart, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 29th August, Mrs. Thomas Palmer, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 30th August after 24 hours illness, Mrs. Charlotte Anna D'Rozario, relict of the late Mr. Peter D'Rozario, of Dacca, aged 54 years.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 5th September, Captain Theodore Lyons, of the Pension Establishment.

At Entally, on the 6th September, Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, relict of the late Mr. William Howard, aged 77 years, 8 months and 18 days.

On the 25th August, on his way from Cheduba, to the Presidency, Apothecary John Abraham, aged 30 years, leaving a large famiiy and a numerous circle of friends to deplore his irreparable loss.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES] On Thursday the 25th August, at St. George's Church, by *the Venerable* Edward Vaughan, *Archdeacon of Madras*, Martha Kerr Vaughan, his eldest Daughter, to Captain Williamson, of the 3d Regt, Native Light Infantry, D. J. A.

At Secunderabad on the 1st September, by the Rev. J. Boys M. S. Lieut. R. R. Ricketts, 48th Regt. N. I. to Miss E. H. M. Langley, second daughter of Arnold Langley, Esq. of Golden Hill, Co. Kent.

On Wednesday, the 14th Instant, by Special License, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Revd. R. A. Denton, B. A. George William Isenbert, of the firm of Grostate and Co. to Miss Lydia Emelia Freedom.

BIRTHS.---At Trichinopoly, on Tuesday the 6th September, the Lady of Lieutenant Broosbooft, of a Son.

On Wednesday, the 14th Instant, the Lady of Apathoon Kerakoose, Esq. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 9th of September, the Lady of F. W. Russell, Esq. of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs. As.	1st Sept. 1825.	Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem. 28 4	Remittable Loan 6 P. Cent		
27 8	Premium Discount	0 12	5 Per Cent
Loan 1822-23	Discount Ditto.	1 0	4
Per Cent Loan of 1824-25	Ditto.	1 4	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.	Calcutta.	Sell.
2 0 *a* 2 ¼	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 1 *a* 2 2
Bombay 30 Days sight per 100	Bombay Rs.	98
Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96	Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	
Bank Shares, Premium 4800 to 5000 per cent.		

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	8 0	per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills.....	7 0	,,
Ditto on Loans on Deposits,.....	7 0	,,

BENGAL HURKARU, SEPTEMBER 6, 1825,

Express Report dated 5th Instant, from the Pilot sent to the relief of the Crew, &c, of the Ship reported to have been wrecked at Saugor Sand.

"Working down the lower part of channel Creek in the *Sulkea* Saugor Boat yesterday afternoon, sighted a Ship's Boat sailing and pulling in along shore, went to her and found her to be the Long Boat of the Malabar Ship *Hydroose* with Mr. Bean, the Pilot and all the ships crew, consisting of 40 persons, all well. Have taken a number on board the *Sulkea* and proceeding to town. Pilot and Crew left the *Hydroose*, on 31st August at 3 p. m. in ½ C. fathoms Edmonstone's Island bearing N. E. Ship having no rudder and in leaky state, two Anchors down driven to the Eastward. The Sea making a complete break over her."

We are sorry to state that another tragical occurrence has taken place in the Fort, another Serjeant has been shot, and a coroner's inquest was held upon the body yesterday at ten o'clock.

We are unacquainted with the evidence given and the details of this unfortunate event, though we suppose that it will be found to be but too similar in motive and character to a recent case which must soon be tried before the Supreme Court.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, SEPT. 8.

The principal part of the intelligence received from Rangoon, since our last, will be found in the following paragraphs.

Prome, July 29.—The head-man of the Village of Neoun-hunzeik, reported last evening that he had just arrived from his village, and that the day before he quitted it, (the 26th), a boat with two men came there who had been up in the vicinity of Tong-guay and Patnagah, for the purpose of vending some onions, chillies, and greens, and that while there, two boats with 40 or 50 men in each arrived from Ava, and that the Head-men in these boats went to the Houses of the Chiefs of the Forces assembled at the above places, and staid with them for some time. Considerable anxiety appeared to exist as to what could be the cause of this sudden despatch from Ava. On the return of the Head-men of the Boats from their interview, a freedom of intercourse was admitted, and it then appeared that orders had arrived for the bulk of the Force assembled at the places named, to proceed with all practicable despatch to Ava, leaving only a few hundred men, as a serious disturbance had occurred in the Capital, but the exact nature of it could not be ascertained. It was, however, generally supposed to have been an insurrection of the Sheam and Cassay Troops, with a view to their throwing off the yoke of the Burman Government, under which they had so long and cruelly suffered.

Three Burmese sent down by Lieutenant ROWLAND of the *Flotilla*, state that they are inhabitants of Puddoon, that about 9 days ago they went from that place by land to Kama and Yeandoon, for the purpose of disposing of some chillies, onions, &c. that while there, they understood from the people of the place, that the Burmese force from Patnagah and other places had, all but a few men, returned to Ava, but from what cause they were not aware. They were on their return to Puddoon, when laid hold of whilst about passing the boats of the *Flotilla*. Originally seven of them set out from Puddoon, and eight were in the boat, coming down the river, owing to a man having joined them at Kama.

Assam.—Letters from Seeyung on the Now Dheeing of the 7th August, state that accounts had been received from the Auxiliaries who had been induced by Lieutenant NEUFVILLE to attempt and carry the enemy's positions, by which they were held in check.

They appear even to have acted with some method and judgment, and to have occasioned some heavy comparative loss to the enemy, who offered ineffectual resistance.

They have now occupied the Stockade at Beesa-gaum, which has been repaired, and the Chief has taken refuse in the hills, where, as he is cut off from his harvests, he cannot remain long from want of food.

The mode of operations carried on by the Auxiliaries has however, clearly shewn to the Singphos, that they are unaccompanied by any of our troops, and in consequence, a coalition is forming against them of rather an extensive nature, and Lieutenant NEUFVILLE has thought it necessary to proceed himself to Beesa.

Lieutenant KERR had been directed to bring from Suddeeya some more ammunition, and all the men that could be spared, which will increase the detachment to about 140 musquets.

BENGAL HURKARU, SEPTEMBER 9.

CHUNAR, SEPT. 1, 1825.—Since the 10th ultimo we have not a drop of rain. The Ryots and Indigo Planters complain loudly, and fear for the destruction of their crops. The Epidemic Fever has raged here all the last month, neither sex nor age has escaped. It has proved fatal to many natives who took no medicine by having been followed by Bowel complaints and Cholera. It is now cloudy, and we hope for a wet September. The heat has been most oppressive at Benares, Mirzapore, and Ghazeepore, the Epidemic has been equally prevalent.

The *Meriton* brings intelligence of the healthy state of all at Cheduba, Ramree and Sandaway. The Report at Sandaway is, that a grand army is collecting against Sir Archibald Campbell, about 50 miles from Prome. The latter is ready to meet them. The *Nerbudda* on the point of sailing for Calcutta with invalids from Ramree.

The *Planet* was to leave Ramree in a day or two, with the Burma Rajah and his attendants for Rangoon, by the direction of the Political Agent.

The contents of the despatches brought by the *Henry Meriton* have not yet transpired, they will probably be of some interest on account of the insurrection which the private accounts in the Government Gazette lead us to suppose has taken place at Ava. It is probably this insurrection which prevented the grand atatck on our position at Prome, of which we heard some time ago in the John Bull.

SECOND LOTTERY.

Third Day's Drawing, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1825.

PRIZES.

No. 1660 Prize of 30,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 633 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1552 and 3540 Prizes of 10,000 Sa. Rs. each.
No. 5780 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1250 and 2681 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 53 615 876 911 1844 2654 4324 4371 and 5375 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

Fourth Day's Drawing; Monday, Aug. 22, 1825.

PRIZES.

Nos. 3042 4537 5872 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 1273 1688 1998 5775 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 1905 4847 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 432 452 1316 1798 2445 3037 4872 5318 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

Fifth Day's Drawing; Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1825.

PRIZES.

No. 4985 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 5339 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1782 1907 2386 2661 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1236 1806 2401 2807 2875 2844 4393 4[illegible] 4997 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

Sixth Day's Drawing; Friday, August 26, 1825.

PRIZES.

No. 1816 Prize of 100,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 664 1107 1803 3834 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1199 3960 4315 5246 5863 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 705 2746 4223 5034 5244 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 511 970 1243 1298 1653 2511 3049 3608 4360 4610 5111 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Seventh Day's Drawing; Monday, Aug. 29, 1825.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1631 3490 4002 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each.
No. 3021 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3310 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1641 2615 2798 2985 3061 4608 5686 5704 5871 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Eighth Day's Drawing Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1825

PRIZES.

No. 3951 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Supees.
Nos. 4764 5900 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.
No. 540 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 5409 Prize of 500 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 68 428 1432 1658 2756 4629 5452 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Ninth Day's Drawing; Friday, Sept. 2, 1825.

PRIZES.

No. 733 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1008 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 717 4644 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs each.
Nos. 108 834 1699 1819 3082 3314 4127. 5102 5762 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Tenth Day's Drawing; Monday, Sept. 5, 1825.

PRIZES.

No. 1965 Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 5227 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3267 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1969 3612 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 3915 2184 5185 4846 4532 2823 5808 5196 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Eleventh and last Day's Drawing; Wednesday, September 7, 1825.

PRIZES.

No. 2451 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2492 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1198 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 5192 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 5491 Prize of 500 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 3348 5698 5514 5181 3610 2352 4517 5052 1541 1261 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1825.

6 Per Cent. Paper 29 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 " 2 " " "
New 5 " ¾ " " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9¾ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 10 at 6 Do. do.

Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Ditto on Bombay par.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 15.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship *Woodford*, Capt. Chapman from England the 27th of May.

PASSENGERS.—*For Madras*: Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Roynon, Miss Dele, Captain Smart, Rev. J. Boynam Mr. A. Dessourga.—*For Calcutta*: Mrs. Check, Mrs. Reay Misses A. Check, E. Reay, C. Reay, Piffard; Rev. H. Reay, Messrs. Dougal, O. Piffard, Ladle John, Connoly, J. Marshall, Jeffries, Preston.

The Ship *Atlas*, Captain Hunt, sailed for England yesterday. This Ship we understand touches at Colombo.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Kingsey, Miss Cathcart Mr. Bruce, Captain Moncrieff and 3 Children.

MADRAS TOWN-HALL.

A Meeting was held on Thursday last at the Assembly Rooms on the Mount Road pursuant to the notice published on the 5th of September, for the purpose of hearing read the answer of the Governor in Council to the Memorial for providing a Town-Hall at this Presidency.

The Sheriff having taken the Chair, explained the object of the meeting to the Gentlemen present: and Mr. Hyne was requested to read the communication from Government, which was heard by all present with the greatest satisfaction.

It was unanimously Resolved, that the warmest thanks of the Meeting were due to G. Hyne, Esq. for the ability and zeal, with which he had obligingly discharged the duties of Honorary Secretary: and the Meeting was then formally dissolved.

Our Readers at the Presidency will be much gratified in learning, that the Memorial regarding the *Town-Hall* which was so generally patronised, has been graciously received by the Honorable the Governor in Council. A most satisfactory answer has been raturned, for the information of those who supported it with their signatures. It will be remembered, that one of the objects of the Memorial was to draw the attention of the Government to the difficulties and impediments, which have long retarded the establishment and operations of useful Institutions at Madras, in consequence of the want of proper accommodation. Another object was to solicit the aid of the public treasury for the purpose of providing an Edifice containing Apartments suitable to the want of all useful Associations, which exists already or may herafter be instituted at the Presidency. These wants were detailed in the Memorial: and they have been specifically recognised by the Government.

The Honorable the Governor in Council observes, that the subject of the Memorial bearing the names of above 700 persons, among whom are nearly all of the first rank and respectability at Madras, can scarcely fail to be deserving of the highest consideration and regard from Government; that whatever is an object of desire to such and so large a portion of the European Community at this Presidency must be presumed to be in itself important and worthy of the advocacy which it has received; and that in the object of the Memorial, these qualities are at once recognised.

The Governor in Council is pleased to observe, that "many considerations forbid the "idea of any aid from private Subscriptions; "and suggest, that the work should be wholly undertaken by Government: and, when "finished, remain the property of the Honorable Company: though the management of "it would best be committed to Trustees for "the time being."

Heartily approving of its object the Honorable the Governor in Council has been graciously pleased to order, that a Copy of the Memorial, together with a communication of the sentiments of the Government respecting it, shall be speedily transmitted to the Honorable

the Court of Directors, whose sanction is indispensible.

In adverting to the object of the proposed Building, the Governor in Council makes the following observations. "The fact, that of "many philosophical and philanthrophical in-"stitutions now in action at this Presidency "not one has suitable or sufficient accommo-"dation; that, in the number of establish-"ments, Madras is still far behind her Sister "Presidency in Bengal, with whom the spi-"rit of improvement and opportunities for "useful exertion may be expected, as they "must be wished, to incite her to maintain an "honourable rivalry: the consideration how "much her progress is now and how much "more it is likely to be impeded hereafter, "by the more mechanical want of room for "stores and a suitable place for meetings; the "admitted benefit of social assemblies, and "the occasional call for public entertainments "on a scale, to which no private building can "give proper effect: These facts and consi-"derations, and, above all the suitableness of "the work of providing for such wants to the "munificence and greatness of the Honora-"ble East India Company, constituts, in the "judgment of the Governor in Council a "most powerful recommendation of its object."

The interest, which has been thus manifested by the Government, in the desire to promote a spirit of improvement and cordiality among the inhabitants of Madras, cannot fail to be a source of pride and gratitude to every member of the community.

EUROPE.

Imperial Parliament.

Of Great Britain and Ireland.

House of Commons—May 12.

A person from the East India House brought up Accounts of the East India Revenue.

Sir J. E. Brydges presented a Petition from the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Merchants, and Traders, of the county of Waterford. They stated, that the establishment of manufactures would be the best mode of securing the peace and prosperity of Ireland.

Mr. A. Campbell presented a Petition from Glasgow, in favour of the Clyde Navigation Bill.

On the Motion of Mr. Kennedy, the Evidence taken before the Leith Dock Committee was ordered to be printed, at the expense of the parties.

The Speaker, in answer to a question from an Honourable Member, observed, that it would be best to have the evidence printed by the printer of the House, as it would then come before them in an authorised form. The parties obtained leave to print the evidence at their own expense, but they were not compelled to do so. The printer of the House would receive directions to print the evidence if the parties called upon him so to do, but not otherwise.

Mr. Bernal moved that the Caernavon Rail-Road Bill be recommitted.

After a few words from Mr. R. Williams, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Bernal, the Report was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Smith presented a Petition from the Provost of the Royal College of St. Mary's, Eaton, praying an alteration in the provisions of the Basingstoke Canal Bill.—Referred to the Committee on the said Bill, and leave given to be heard by Counsel before the said Committee.

Mr. Denison presented a Petition from certain Merchants and Traders of London and Southwark, against parts of the Hull Docks Bill. Referred to the Committee.

Lord Althorp presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Manchester, in favour of the County Courts' Bill.

Mr. Phillips presented a Petition from Bolton, in Lancashire, in favour of the County Courts' Bill.

Lord Mitton presented a Petition from a Parish in Yorkshire, in favour of the County Courts' Bill.

The Noble Lord also presented a Petition from the Artizans and Mechanics of Sheffield, against a renewal of the Combination Laws.

Mr. Grattan presented a Petition from the County of Monaghan, against the Irish Forty Shilling Freeholders' Disfranchisement Bill. The Petitioners stated, that such Bill was contrary to justice, and a direct violation of the Constitution.

Mr. S. Rice said, the objections urged to the measure arose, in his opinion, from a misapprehension of its objects. The 40s. Freeholders were objected to not as freeholders but as leaseholders. The object of the Bill was to assimilate the elections for Counties to the practice of this country. It was a mistake to suppose that the Bill would limit the right of voting. On the contrary, it would, in point of fact, extend it.

Mr. Grattan said, the Bill, if passed into a law, would disfranchise all future holders of those leases to the amount of 40s., and if this was not limiting the right of voting, he was at a loss to know what would.

Mr. Hume said the Bill would certainly limit the right of voting to an extent of perhaps 500,000 persons. This he thought was a principle contrary to the Constitution, and ought not to be acted upon. If the practice complained of was vicious, let a specific remedy be applied, but not at the expense of the rights of so large a body of the people. While on his legs he wished to correct a mistake which had crept into the newspapers relative to his vote on the Catholic Relief Bill. The fact was, that he voted in the majority, and was only sorry that that majority was not ten times greater [hear!].

Lord Althorpe said, the proposed Bill would have the effect of rendering County Elections in Ireland much more popular than they were at present. Under the present system, those who had large estates there, subdivided them into forty-shilling leases, and by that means overpowered the independent freeholders [hear, hear!]. This Bill would open the Irish Counties, instead of keeping them close Boroughs, as they were at present [hear, hear!].

Mr. Littleton begged to offer a few words upon this subject, although he was not in the House when the discussion commenced. The fact was, that no one individual, now existing, would be disfranchised by this Bill. The Honourable Member for Aberdeen exerted himself to prevent corruption at elections in Scotland, and upon the same principle he was bound to support a measure which would have the effect of checking corruption in Ireland [hear, hear!]. What greater corruption could there be than that of having two or three large landed proprietors overpower the whole independent freeholders of a county, by dividing their estates into 40s. leases [hear, hear!]. It was to put an end to such a system that he introduced his Bill [hear, hear!].

Sir J. Newport said, that that practice was carried to such an extent, that he had known many independent gentlemen decline registering their votes, on the ground that there was no use of voting where they were certain of being overpowered and borne down by fictitious freeholders, for so the great part of the 40s. leaseholders might be considered to be.

Mr. S. Bourne said, that the greatest evil with which Ireland was inflicted, was the subdivision of land, and any measure which had a tendency to check that evil, ought to be supported. But he did not think such a Bill could pass unless the Roman Catholics were relieved from their disabilities [hear!].

Mr. W. Beecher was disposed to support the Bill, in order to remedy existing evils in Ireland.

Mr. Monk, on reconsideration, was determined to vote against the further progress of the Bill, because it was designed by Irish members to strike at the occasional independence of Irish freeholders.

Sir G. Rose said a few words regarding his election from Southampton on his return from the Continent.

Mr. Monk explained.

Lord Milton admitted that it was a Bill of general disfranchisement; but he was aware of the extent of the existing evils: he should support it. He begged to ask the Hon. Member for Stafford whether he meant to pospone the further progress of the Irish Elective Franchise Bill which stood for to night, in order to wait for the result of the proceeding in another place on the general question of Catholic Emancipation.

Mr. Littleton was ready to comply with the wishes of the House upon the subject: he would rather wait for the decision of the House of Lords, or he would proceed this evening; but he was especially anxious to avoid any thing that could be construed into the slightest breach of faith on his part on the question. He did not wish to be responsible for any postponement: he would allow it to depend upon the wishes of the Honourable Members for Down and Armagh, who were both in the House.

Colonel Ford had no objection to defer the Irish Elective Franchise Bill to a future day, on a distinct understanding, that if the Roman Catholic Relief Bill were carried in another place, the Elective Franchise Bill should be presevered in, and pressed forward, with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Brownlow was very inaudible, and appeared much overpowered by his feelings. We could only catch what fell from the Honourable Gentleman in broken sentences. He alluded to the speech he had formerly delivered, and to the vote he had given upon the

the Court of Directors, whose sanction is indispensible.

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Lord Mitton presented a Petition from a Parish in Yorkshire, in favour of the County Courts' Bill.

The Noble Lord also presented a Petition from the Artizans and Mechanics of Sheffield, against a renewal of the Combination Laws.

Mr. Grattan presented a Petition from the County of Monaghan, against the Irish Forty Shilling Freeholders' Disfranchisement Bill. The Petitioners stated, that such Bill was contrary to justice, and a direct violation of the Constitution.

Mr. S. Rice said, the objections urged to the measure arose, in his opinion, from a misapprehension of its objects. The 40s. Freeholders were objected to not as freeholders but as leaseholders. The object of the Bill was to assimilate the elections for Counties to the practice of this country. It was a mistake to suppose that the Bill would limit the right of voting. On the contrary, it would, in point of fact, extend it.

Mr. Grattan said, the Bill, if passed into a law, would disfranchise all future holders of those leases to the amount of 40s., and if this was not limiting the right of voting, he was at a loss to know what would.

Mr. Hume said the Bill would certainly limit the right of voting to an extent of perhaps 500,000 persons. This he thought was a principle contrary to the Constitution, and ought not to be acted upon. If the practice complained of was vicious, let a specific remedy be applied, but not at the expense of the rights of so large a body of the people. While on his legs he wished to correct a mistake which had crept into the newspapers relative to his vote on the Catholic Relief Bill. The fact was, that he voted in the majority, and was only sorry that that majority was not ten times greater [hear!].

Lord Althorpe said, the proposed Bill would have the effect of rendering County Elections in Ireland much more popular than they were at present. Under the present system, those who had large estates there, subdivided them into forty-shilling leases, and by that means overpowered the independent freeholders [hear, hear!]. This Bill would open the Irish Counties, instead of keeping them close Boroughs, as they were at present [hear, hear!].

Mr. Littleton begged to offer a few words upon this subject, although he was not in the House when the discussion commenced. The fact was, that no one individual, now existing, would be disfranchised by this Bill. The Honourable Member for Aberdeen exerted himself to prevent corruption at elections in Scotland, and upon the same principle he was bound to support a measure which would have the effect of checking corruption in Ireland [hear, hear!]. What greater corruption could there be than that of having two or three large landed proprietors overpower the whole independent freeholders of a county, by dividing their estates into 40s. leases [hear, hear!]. It was to put an end to such a system that he introduced his Bill [hear, hear!].

Sir J. Newport said, that that practice was carried to such an extent, that he had known many independent gentlemen decline registering their votes, on the ground that there was no use of voting where they were certain of being overpowered and borne down by fictitious freeholders, for so the great part of the 40s. leaseholders might be considered to be.

Mr. S. Bourne said, that the greatest evil with which Ireland was inflicted, was the subdivision of land, and any measure which had a tendency to check that evil, ought to be supported. But he did not think such a Bill could pass unless the Roman Catholics were relieved from their disabilities [hear!].

Mr. W. Beecher was disposed to support the Bill, in order to remedy existing evils in Ireland.

Mr. Monk, on reconsideration, was determined to vote against the further progress of the Bill, because it was designed by Irish members to strike at the occasional independence of Irish freeholders.

Sir G. Rose said a few words regarding his election from Southampton on his return from the Continent.

Mr. Monk explained.

Lord Milton admitted that it was a Bill of general disfranchisement; but he was aware of the extent of the existing evils: he should support it. He begged to ask the Hon. Member for Stafford whether he meant to pospone the further progress of the Irish Elective Franchise Bill which stood for to night, in order to wait for the result of the proceeding in another place on the general question of Catholic Emancipation.

Mr. Littleton was ready to comply with the wishes of the House upon the subject: he would rather wait for the decision of the House of Lords, or he would proceed this evening; but he was especially anxious to avoid any thing that could be construed into the slightest breach of faith on his part on the question. He did not wish to be responsible for any postponement: he would allow it to depend upon the wishes of the Honourable Members for Down and Armagh, who were both in the House.

Colonel Ford had no objection to defer the Irish Elective Franchise Bill to a future day, on a distinct understanding, that if the Roman Catholic Relief Bill were carried in another place, the Elective Franchise Bill should be presevered in, and pressed forward, with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Brownlow was very inaudible, and appeared much overpowered by his feelings. We could only catch what fell from the Honourable Gentleman in broken sentences. He alluded to the speech he had formerly delivered, and to the vote he had given upon the

Catholic claims; and, if we caught him rightly, declared he would not retract his opinions. He particularly enforced the fitness of passing a measure of general conciliation; it was to conciliate all parties that he supported the three measures to concede the Catholic Claims, to increase the qualification of electors, and to provide for the Roman Catholic Clergy. If the Elective Franchise Bill were abandoned, he saw no reason to alter the vote he had already given. At the same time he should be very sorry to see that wholesome measure dropped; but it was a mere matter of indifference to him when it passed through its next stage.

M. LITTLETON added, that if the Roman Catholic Relief Bill were to pass in another place, he should proceed with the utmost alacrity with the Elective Franchise Bill. If the Relief Bill were thrown out, we understood the Honourable Gentleman to say, that he should certainly abandon the Elective Franchise Bill.

Lord MILTON and Sir C. COLE each said a few words, the latter in opposition to the Elective Franchise Bill.

Sir F. BURDETT said, that he rose principally to express his admiration of the manly and candid course taken by the Honourable Member for Armagh (Mr. Brownlow). What that Honourable Gentleman had stated had had a considerable influence on his mind. In looking at the question of Catholic Emancipation with a view to conciliate the minds of the people of Ireland, he could not put out of view that a portion of that people was Protestant, and on their behalf he also felt a strong interest. It was fit, therefore, in conceding the claims, to grant them in such a way as would be acceptable to the Protestant mind; or the House would in fact, be doing little than changing the sides of the difficulty. at object was to consolidate the whole f the Empire, and that could not be at- ithout conciliation. With reference ective Franchise Bill, he should be to defend it upon every principle— ciple of reform; he should be able the same principle applied to par- of the elective franchise in this d be beneficial, and tend much to ce of Parliament and the free- ject. Having, however, ac- of several Members on the ich support had been most he should feel bound to ill, which had for its object ification of voters in Ire- d not find reasons for it in ry to his own mind. He the provision of the Ca- same light; he was bound hat condition the support which was not less than y in the country gene- n. He should, therefore, aking even greater sacri- t than he was in fact called tanding as the measure did, several Honourable Mem- tance and votes in favour of ed to him of paramount im- welfare of the Empire.

nber under the gallery said a h did not reach us.

MER made some observations lace on a former occasion.

Colonel TRENCH noticed what had passed on the last occasion between the two Members for Galway (Messrs. Martin and Daly), but we could not collect the drift of his remark, as

The SPEAKER interposed, and said, that on the mere ground of impartiality he was bound to interfere, to prevent a fresh reference to the debate of a former night.

Colonel TRENCH expressed his deep regret that it seemed probable that Ireland would be deprived of the advantage of the Elective Franchise Bill [cries of no, no!].

Mr. R. MARTIN thought the Disfranchisement Bill was the severest visitation that could have been inflicted upon Ireland, and he had very little doubt, that, if it should be passed, without being accompanied by Catholic Emancipation, it would actually create a rebellion in that country. If this was a fit opportunity for the discussion, he was convinced that he could prove to the satisfaction of the House that a more mischievous Act could not have been introduced. That fact he should always be ready to demonstrate, and he might probably do so in a proper time and place.—The Petition was then received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHN SMITH presented a Petition from the Landowners of Connaught against some roads about to be made in that Province.

Mr. GOULBURN observed, that by command of his Majesty certain estimates respecting these roads were now in a course of preparation, and would be laid before the House.

The Petition was received and ordered to lie on the table.

Sir NICHOLAS COLTHURST presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Cork, against the Salmon Fisheries Bill.

Mr. LESLIE FOSTER said, he should feel bound to oppose some of the provisions in that Bill, on account of the expense they would entail on millers, whose mills were turned by streams.

Mr. HUME presented a Petition from the Bricklayers, Carpenters, and other operative Mechanics of Carmarthen, against the Duty on Beer. The same Honourable Member also presented a Petition from the Cotton Spinners of Glasgow respecting the regulation of their hours of labour. After these had been brought up, he presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of Ashton-under-Line, against any alteration in the Combination Laws, on which they prayed they might be examined before the Committee. He presented also a similar Petition on that subject from the Inhabitants of Oldham.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. BROWNLOW presented a Petition from Armagh, in favour of the Irish Manufacturers' Bill.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CURTEIS presented a Petition from the Owners and Occupiers of Land in the neighbourhood of Lewes, in Sussex, against any alterations in the Corn Laws.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT gave notice, on behalf of Mr. John Williams, that he should, on Thursday, the 19th instant, bring before the House a Petition, complaining of the delays in the Court of Chancery.

Sir H. PARNELL presented a Petition from certain Merchants concerned in the export of Butter from Ireland, and certain Merchants concerned in the importation of Butter in the port of London, praying for a revision of the existing laws on the subject. Also a Petition from certain Farmers and Dairymen of the Counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Wexford, in favour of the existing laws.

Mr. GOULBURN presented a Petition from certain Prisoners confined in the Four Courts, Marshalsea, Dublin, praying on behalf of themselves and others, that rules might be extended to their place of confinement, similar to those of the King's Bench.

IRISH ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

On the motion of Dr. PHILLIMORE the recommitment of the Irish Elective Franchise Bill was postponed until the 27th instant.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. MONCK, in making his motion respecting the Poor Laws, had three objects in view. The first was to prevent the extension of the system into counties and districts into which it had not yet been carried; the second, to take care that the married man was not put into a worse condition than he was in at present; the third, and chief object that he had in view, was to take care of the interests of the single man. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit in certain cases the payment of any part or portion of the wages of labourers out of the Poor-rates.

Mr. BENETT was as desirous as any body of protecting the poor, but he always conceived great alarm when he saw any attempt made to alter the Poor Laws, as he was pursuaded that the final result would be injurious to the poor. He should, not, however, oppose the Hon. Gentleman's motion, as he was anxious to see what were the measures that he proposed to introduce.

Sir G. CHETWYND thought that the individual exertions of gentlemen on their own estates might serve in a great measure to remedy the present abuses in the Poor Laws. He considered the motion of the Hon. Gentleman as illegal, since it proposed the payment of wages out of the Poor Rates.

Mr. MONCK in reply, said, that although an abuse, it was legal under the Statute of Elizabeth for a rate to be raised for the support of children who could not be maintained by their parents.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

IRISH CURRENCY.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Currency Acts.

Mr. WALLACE proposed a series of Resolutions, with a view of assimilating the currency of Ireland to that of England. He should propose that all future contracts be made with reference to British currency; the measure would not, of course, affect existing contracts, which would be taken at the present rate of twelve-thirteenths of English currency. With respect to bank notes in Ireland, as the law stood at present, they might be said to have a natural life of about six years, for they were re-issuable at any period within three years for a similar term. He should propose that such notes as came in hereafter should not be re-issuable, but that they should be cancelled, and the stamps of them allowed for, as in the case of spoiled stamps. Another important feature in the measure which he was about to propose, would be an entirely new issue of the copper currency, which was at present a source of great public inconvenience. In order to prevent any inconvenience which

might arise from persons pleading ignorance of the change of system, he should propose some measures, with a view of giving the greatest possible publicity to the change. He should so arrange the details of the measure, that the assimilation of the currency would not affect the existing rights of the forty-shilling freeholders in Ireland. It might be said, that this measure was calculated, in some respects, to create dissatisfaction amongst some classes of the people in Ireland; but it should be recollected, that this might always be urged as an argument against, and, if it were founded in sound principles, and calculated to promote the commercial prosperity of the empire, it could not be adopted at a better period, than when Ireland was happily enjoying a state of unprecedented tranquillity. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by proposing the Resolution.

Sir J. NEWPORT expressed his concurrence in the principle of the measure, though he feared it would be attended with considerable difficulty in the execution. It might certainly excite some degree of alarm, and ought therefore to be accompanied with such modifications as might allay any feelings of apprehension on the part of the people of Ireland.

Mr. LESTER FORSTER declared, that the value of the English and Irish coinage was intrinsically the same, and that the defference in value between them was only nominal, and had originated partly in the fraudulent attempts of former Governments to impose upon the people, and partly in their ignorant efforts to prevent the exportation of money from Ireland. He thought the present measure would be beneficial, and that the hostility of the measure would be neither serious nor durable.

Sir H. PARNELL expressed his concurrence in the proposed measure.

Mr. P. GRENFELL stated, that the copper coin of Ireland was circulating, at nearly double the value of copper in the market—holding out the greatest temptation to counterfeit money. A new copper coinage would increase the size of the Irish pence and halfpence, and this alone would reconcile the lower orders in Ireland to the present measure.

Mr. MAURICE FITZGERALD thought that the present measure of Government would facilitate all the commercial business of Ireland, and be in every respect beneficial to that country and convenient to England in her commercial intercourse with that part of the Empire.

Mr. J. MARTIN suggested the propriety of coining silver pieces of less value than sixpence.

The Resolutions were then put and carried, and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

The House then went into a Committee upon the Irish Banks' Bill.

The House having resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again this day.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at One o'Clock this morning.

Morning Chron.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR BESIEGED—Lincoln's Inn, yesterday, presented a scene of bustle and determined activity, that caused no small sensation in the neighbourhood. It being Holy Thursday, it has been usual for the boys of the parochial school of St. Andrew, Holborn, to enter the hall of the Inn, where they were regaled by the benchers. In consequence, however, of disputes as to the right of the parish to pay parochial rates, it was resolved not to admit them, and accordingly the forces of the Inn were mustered at an early hour, and every gate locked and guarded. Persons were also stationed along the western wall of the garden, to prevent access by that way; and, in fact, every precaution taken to repel any attempt to enter the Inn. About half-past ten o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the bench, and proceeded with the business of the Court. Shortly after the knocker of the grand gate in Chancery-lane was heard thundering for admission, but no attention was paid to the demand. At length it was found that the school-boys of St. Andrew's, headed by their church-wardens, were claiming a right to enter the Inn, and maintain their boundaries. To this a refusal was as peremptorily given; and having expended some time in vain, recourse was had to stratagem, and the little *army* repaired to Holborn. On arriving at Messrs. Oliver and Bartrupp's, in Holborn, a request was made for leave to enter by their premises, at the back of which the boundary stone is placed. This request was complied with; but information was instantly sent round to the inn, and just at the moment the boys had attained the flats which would have enabled them to have accomplised their object, the besieged arrived, and placing an open umbrella over the stones, stopped their progress. The scene was now truly laughable. The porters, and others belonging to the Inn, were seen running across the gardens, armed with the branches of young trees, and at length a basket having been placed over the stones, the assailants retired. The gates, however, were kept shut during the whole of the morning.

[*Morning Chronicle May* 13.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON: THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1825.

An article from Naples communicates an effort in favour of morality by the King of the Two SICILIES, of which there is no example in this part of Europe. The officers of the army and navy, of that Sovereign, are to be discharged, if they do not marry the mothers of their natural children. This is not the first time that violent attempts have been made in Italy to improve morals. MURATORI mentions, that a Minister of an Italian Sovereign issued an edict, with a view to diminish the number of cases of seduction, that the seducer should, in all cases be forced to marry the female. The result, however, was very different from what this Minister anticipated, for, according to the historian, the hope of marriage induced females to throw themselves in the way of young men of family, and there was a great increase instead of a diminution in the number of seductions.—The Bastardy Laws in England, from the way in which they are executed, produce nearly the same effect.—A country fellow is always forced to marry the girl who swears a child to him; and hence the most immodest female has the prospect of being first married.

The less Legislators meddle with these matters the better.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MRS. BRODIE.—On Tuesday evening, an inquisition was held before Thomas Stirling, Esq. at the Canteen of the Royal Horse Guards' Barracks, Regent's Park, to inquire into the cause of the death of Mrs. Eliza Brodie, who was killed on Monday evening by jumping from her chaise, the horse of which had taken fright at the explosion of Mr. Perkins's new invention, called the steam-gun. Francis Stacey, a fruiterer, stated he was in the Park-road, Regent's Park, on Monday evening, between seven and eight o'clock; a gig, in which were an elderly lady and gentleman, passed him rapidly, and when it had got within about one hundred yards of Mr. Perkins's factory, a steam-gun exploded with a long and continued report, at which the horse took fright, and started forwards; the gentleman endeavoured to pull him up, but could not; the lady seemed alarmed, and cried out, and when near the Barracks, jumped out, and fell on her back. She was raised up, and carried into the Hospital of the Barracks by some soldiers.—CORONER: Do you know the exact cause of the horse starting? Witness: I think the explosion of the steam-gun.—A Juror said the steam-gun was an engine invented by Mr. Perkins, which would discharge four or five hundred balls a minute.—Coroner: Are the explosions frequent? Witness: Sometimes, perhaps once or twice a-day, & frequently not once in a week.—Mr. I. Farrell, builder, confirmed the witness's statement, adding, that the lady was senseless when taken up, & delirious in the hospital; she repeatedly exclaimed "the chaise," "the chaise." but nothing further; the Gentleman named Wood was her father; the explosion or report of the steam-gun certainly started the horse.—The CORONER remarked, it was manifestly improper to have a machine like that in so public a thorough fare; it might as well be at Charing Cross, as the Park-road was getting daily almost as thronged with vehicles.—A Juror said, Mr. Perkins had originally entered upon the premises, under impression that as they were then so retire remote, he could carry on his business a periments without danger or injury to an son.—The CORONER said he had no do was the case: he remembered only a sh since, such was the intricate nature of and state of the ground, it being ev thickly covered with furze, that h get over it to an inquest at a house now the place was altered. Ne formed, parks were arranged, buildings were erected in every by magic, and consequentl fare now so very public such not be permitted. He would removal of the steam-gun to ren or some other remote Surgeon Bett, of the Royal Mr. Pointer, surgeon, atte lady on her being brought i She never recovered her s in half an hour after the ac geons were of opinion she di which caused the rupture sel.—The CORONER said the j to adopt some means to preven such accidents in such an in bourhood.—The jury returned cidental Death, adding, that a them would wait on Mr. Perk him to discontinue the explosions. NER said, they were indictable and it was at Mr. Perkins's own tinue it.

REVIEWS EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

Weights and Measures.—The new Act for regulating weights and measures, will create trouble at first to persons in trade, and be the subject of confusion with their customers. They will apply more particularly, however, to the beer, wine, and spirit trade; and as the penalties of former Acts attach to the present, it behoves those concerned to be prepared by the first of May, the day on which the Act takes place, with the legalized measures, weights, bushel, &c. As an example of the variations and their complexity, we mention, that the weights are to be regulated from 1 oz. to 4lb. by grains Troy; and from 4lb. to 7lb. by drachms Avoirdupois; thus we find the present ounce too heavy by $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain Troy; and the 4lb. too heavy by 8 grains Troy; the 7lb. too heavy by $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm Avoirdupois; and the 1 cwt. is 8 drachms too heavy. The new galion beer measure will be about one sixtieth less than the present, a reduction too small to produce any alteration in the retail price. In wine measure the variation is very considerable; the new gallon being as nearly as possible one-fifth larger than the present. A tun of wine, therefore, which continues to be 252 gallons, will hereafter be equal to 302 gallons and upwards, if measured by the present standard. A correspondent price will of course be made; the quart of wine now sold at 5s. must be charged 6s. Spirits, if 15s. per gallon, will take a proportionate rise to 18s. The new bushel will also exceed the present by about one-thirty-second part; for instance, 100 bushels of coals by the present measure will not be quite equal to 97 of the new, and taking it the reverse way, 100 bushels by the new bushel will be equal to something more than 103 bushels of the present. Although a complete uniformity of weights has not been secured, still very great benefit will accrue by there being only *two* authorised *pound* weights in the kingdom. The establishing of a uniformity of measures was extremely desirable; there were previously no less than three authorised varieties, besides an indefinite number of others adopted by usage. The enforcement of the sale of wine in the full quart would also be useful. In France, if a bottle of wine is asked for, one short of measure is generally given as in England, perhaps 14 to the dozen; but if the purchaser demands a *litre*, or a proper measure equivalent to our quart, it must be brought in two bottles and no more is to be paid for it. The cheat respecting wine-bottles and measures in England is truly disgraceful, dear as that article is at best.

New Mortars.—M. Paixhains has invented a mortar which throws bombs horizontally, exactly in the same manner that cannon discharge balls. It was lately proved at Brest, in the presence of a committee of superior naval officers, and answered every expectation; carrying as far as the largest ship guns. The bomb went true to the direction, and the effect produced was so powerful, that considerable changes are to be immediately made in the naval *materiel*. "In consequence of this invention (says the *Journal des Debats*) large ships will no longer have the advantage of crushing smaller vessels without running risk: a well directed discharge from one of these bombs may blow up or sink the largest ship."

The Diorama.—The celebrated painters of the Diorama are preparing a piece that will even eclipse their former splendid performances; it is a view of Rouen; and they have imagined a storm, which abates—a rainbow appears—the storm returns, and so on, till the illusion is beyond all that can be conceived, or has even yet been produced by the art.

HOLLAND.

Great Canal.—The new canal of Amsterdam, forming a communication from the ocean to that city, exceeds in depth and dimensions any similar work in Great Britain. A forty-four gun frigate has already made the passage, and there is sufficient capacity for a ship even of eighty guns.

RUSSIA.

Russian Maratime Expedition.—Captain Litke, on his return from his third voyage to Nova-Zembla, disembarked at Archangel on the 12th of September 1823. In the report which he has published, he mentions having found, in latitude 69 44N., and longitude 8 33 W. the Bay of Matovsky, of which he gives a description. He reached 76 48 of latitude; but being obstructed by ice, returned to Nova-Zembla. A storm, by which his vessel was damaged, prevented him from completely examining that island in every respect.

The Spirit of the Age; or, Contemporary Portraits 1. vol. 8vo.

We have here another volume from the reckless, extravagant, and hasty, but acute, brilliant spirit-stirring, and always entertaining pen of the author of "Table Talk;" for *his* it must be—or the devil's—as some one said of an anonymous voluntary of Handel's. That these Contemporary Portraits are by one or other of the artists we have referred to, will be the opinion of all connoisseurs who examine them; but as to which of the two it is, there will probably be considerable difference of judgment. At all events, certain of the distinguished sitters ("on compulsion") will not easily be persuaded that any human hand could draw such portraits of them as they will here meet with. For our own parts, we incline to the belief that the production is a *joint* one. That there is much of the Table-talker in it, cannot be doubted; but as certain it is that there is not a little of "the devil." In short, to explain the matter at once, this extraordinary writer "hath a demon"—as he himself would probably be the last in the world to deny; and if we insist on his dismissing this occasionally obnoxious attendant, we must be content to part with *him* too, to all good purposes; for he could no more, without this aid, reach the beauties with which he presents us, than he can avoid the errors and extravagancies into which it sometimes leads him.

The volume before us, like all the former ones from the same pen, is full of ideas, and consequently full of entertainment. You cannot sleep over it. Nothing so surely and so quickly generates its like, as mental activity; and there are few, if any, modern pages so rife with it as those which proceed from the writer of this volume. He has here, too, got among.

"Those *personal* themes which he loves best;" and he revels among them, to his heart's *dis*content. The volume seems intended to embody the general pervading spirit of the day in which we live, under the form of a collection of Essays on those individual spirits who together make up the great sum (and an almost unprecedently great one it is) of English contemporary intellect. And this it does, to a certain extent—at the very least, as much as the desultory and undisciplined habits of the writer's mind, and the consequently incomplete and unsatisfactory character of his previous works, might lead us to expect. That he can treat of any subject whatever without saying something upon it, not only well worth attending to, but which no one else would or could have said, the very constitution of his minds forbids. It equally forbids that he should treat of any subject whatever in an absolutely full, fair, and sufficing manner. Accordingly, the Portraits before us, though most of them are admirably like in the general character of their expression, are at variance, not only with their originals, but with themselves, in certain individual details. And this must always be the case, where the artist cannot, or will not (whichever it may be) *fix* his attention upon the object to be pourtrayed, but is content to gain his notions of it from those casual glances which he happens to have caught of it in passing, or from that forced and momentary look which he compels himself to bestow when he places himself before it more than half against his will. What we have now said applies no less to the general subject of this very entertaining volume, than to the particular divisions of it.

But it is idle to complain of what a thing is *not*, when the purpose in view can be gained by examining and explaining what it *is*. Those, then, who desire to gain (ready made) an available notion of the intellectual characters of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Southey, Mr. Godwin, Mr. Moore, &c., will not easily find what they seek under so distinct, striking, and rememberable a form as here. But those who, misled by the title of this work, look into it for an adequate general estimate of the *spirit* of the age, will be disappointed. If, however, it had been called *Spirits* of the Age, there would have been little to complain of on this score. There is, much spirited and piquant writing in the volume.

HE SUBALTERN.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. III.

DAY had fully dawned, when the general stir of the troops around me put an end to my repose. I opened my eyes, and remained for half a minute perfectly at a loss to conceive where I was, so new and so splendid was the prospect which met them. We had bivouacked upon a well-wooded eminence, standing, as it were, in the very centre of an amphitheatre of mountains. Behind us lay the beautiful little Bay of Passages, tranquil and almost motionless, under the influence of a calm morning, though rendered more than usually gay by the ships and boats which covered its surface. In front, and to the right and left, rose at some little distance off, hill above hill, not rugged and barren, like those among which we afterwards took up our abode, but shaggy, with the richest and most luxuriant groves of plane, birch, and mountainash. Immediately beneath was a small glen, covered partly with the stubble of last year's barley,

and still loaded with an abundant crop of unreaped Indian corn ; whilst a little to the rear from the spot where I had slept, stood a neat farm-house, having its walls hidden by the spreading branches of vines, and studded with clusters of grapes approaching rapidly to perfection. In a word, it was a scene to which the pencil might perhaps do justice, but which defies all the powers of language adequately to describe.

I arose in the same enthusiastic tone of mind with which I had gone to sleep and assigned myself willingly to the task of erecting huts for our own accommodation and that of the men, no tents having, as yet, been issued out to us. This was speedily effected ; large bow-stakes were fitted and driven into the earth, between which were twisted thinner and more leafy branches, by way of walls, and these being covered with twigs so closely wedged as to prove impervious to any passing shower, formed a species of domicile not perhaps very commodious, but extremely habitable. Such was our occupation during the hours of light, and at night the corps lay down comfortably sheltered against dews and damps.

The following day was spent chiefly in purchasing horses and mules, which were brought in great abundance by the country people to the camp. For these, we of course paid considerably more than their full value ; but it was essentially necessary to procure them without delay, as we were in hourly expectation of a move. Nearly a week elapsed, however, and we still remained in the same situation ; nor was it till the evening of the 27th that the long-expected route arrived.

In the meanwhile, I had not been idle, nor had I confined myself with any strictness with the bounds of the camp. Much of my time was spent in seeking for game of various kinds among the stupendous cliffs around, a quest in which I was not always unsuccessful. On other occasions, I mounted my newly-purchased horse, and rode about to different points which promised to afford the most extensive prospect of the glorious scenery of the Lower Pyrenees ; nor was the camp before St. Sebastian's neglected ; to it I paid repeated visits and perhaps I cannot do better, in this stage of my narrative, than give some account of the state in which I found it.

In a former Chapter I stated that St. Sebastian's occupies a neck of land which just into the sea, being washed on two sides by the waters of the Bay of Biscay, and on a third by the River Gurumea. This stream, though insufficient in respect of width, cannot be forded, at least near the town, except at the time of low tide ; it therefore adds not a little to the general strength of the place. But the strength of the place consists far more in the great regularity and solidity of its fortifications, than in its natural situation. Across the isthmus, from the river to the bay, is erected a chain of stupendous masonry, consisting of several bastions and towers, connected by a well-sheltered curtain, and covered by a ditch and glacis whilst the castle, built upon an high hill, completely commands the whole and seems to hold the town, and everything in it, entirely at its mercy.

The scenery around St. Sebastian's is in the highest dgree, interesting and fine. As has been already mentioned, the ground, beginning to rise on all sides about a mile and a half from the glacis, is soon broken into hill and valley, mountain and ravine. Numerous orchards are, moreover, planted upon the lowest of these heights, with here and there a vineyard, a chateau, and a farm-house ; whilst far off, in the back-ground, one sees the rugged tops of the Quatracrone, and the other gigantic mountains which overhang the Bidaossa, and divide Spain from France.

The tents of the besiegers were placed upon the lower range of hills, about two miles and and a half distant from the town. Of course, they were so pitched as that they should be, as far as possible, hiden from the enemy, and for this purpose the uneven nature of the country happily suffered. They stood, for the most part, among the orchards just alluded to, and in the valleys and ravines with which the place abounded. Leading from them to the first parallel, were cut various covered ways, that is, roads sunk in the ground so far as that troops might march along without exposing themselves to the fire of the enemy ; and the parallel itself was drawn almost upon the brow of the ridge. Here, or rather in the ruined Convent of St. Bartholeme, was established the principal magazine of powder, shot, working-tools, and other necessaries for the siege, and here, as a matter of course, the reserve, or main body of the piquet-guard, was stationed.

The first parallel extended some way beyond the town, on both sides, and was connected with the second, as that again was with the third, by other covered ways cut, in an oblique direction towards the enemy's works, but no sap had been attempted. The third parallel, therefore, completed the work of the besiegers, and it was carried within a few hundred yards of the foot of the rampart. In each of these batteries, were built, as well as on the brows of all the surrounding heights, but as yet they were masked by slight screens of sand and turf, thought the guns were placed once more in many of them, and the rest were rapidly filling.

There is no species of duty in which a soldier is liable to be employed so galling, or so disagreeable, as a siege ; not that it is deficient in causes of excitement, which, on the contrary, are in hourly operation ; but it ties him so completely down to one spot, and breaks in so repeatedly upon his hours of rest, and exposes him so constantly to danger, and that too at times and in places where no honour is to be gained, that we cannot greatly wonder at the feelings of absolute hatred which generally prevail, among the privates, at least of a besieging army, against the garrison which does its duty to its country, by holding out to the last extremity. On the present occasion, I found much of that tone of mind among the various brigades which lay before St. Sebastian's. They could not forgive the French garrison, which had now kept them during six weeks at bay, and they burned with anxiety to wipe off the disgrace of a former repulse ; there was, therefore, little mention made of *quarter*, whenever the approaching assault chanced to be alluded to.

The governor of St. Sebastian's was evidently a man of great energy of mind, and of very considerable military talent. Everything which could be done to redard the progress of the siege, he had attempted ; the breach which had been effected previous to the first assault, was now almost entirely filled up, while many, new works were erected, and what was not, perhaps, in strict accordance with the rules of modern warfare—they were erected by British prisoners. We could distinctly see these poor fellows labouring at their task in full regimentals, and the consequence was, that they were permitted to labour on, without a single gun being turned against them. Nor was this all that was done to annoy the assailants—night after night, petty sorties were made, with no other apparent design than to disturb the repose, and to harass the spirits, of the besiegers; for the attacking party seldom attempted to advance farther than the first paralled, and it was uniformly beaten back by the piquets and reserve.

During the last ten days, the besieging army had been busily employed in bringing up ammunition, and in dragging into battery one of the most splendid trains of heavy ordnance which a British general has ever had at his command. On the evening of the 26th, these matters were completed ; no fewer than sixty pieces of artillery, some of them sixty-four, and none of lighter metal than eighteen-pounders, were mounted against the town, whilst twenty mortars of different calibre prepared to scatter death among its defenders, and bid fair to reduce the place itself to a heap of ruins.

These arrangements being completed, it was deemed prudent, previous to the opening of the batteries, to deprive the enemy of a little redoubt which stood upon an island in the harbour and in some degree enfiladed the trenches. For this service a detachment, consisting of an hundred men, a captain and two subalterns, were allotted, who, filing from the camp soon after night-fall, embarked in the boats of the cruizers; here they were joined by a few seamen and marines, under the command of a naval officer, and having made good their landing under cover of darkness, they advanced briskly to the assault. The enemy were taken completely by surprise—only a few shots were fired on either side, and in the space of five minutes, the small fort, mounting four guns, with an officer and thirty men as its garrison, surrendered, or rather were taken possession of by the assailants.

So triflings, indeed, was the resistance offered by the French garrison, that it disturbed not the slumbers of the troops in camp. The night of the 26th, accordingly, passed by in quiet, but as soon as the morning of the 27th dawned, affairs assumed a very different appearance. Soon after daybreak, a single shell was thrown from the heights on the right of the town, as a signal for the batteries to open, and then a most tremendous cannonade began. The first salvo indeed was one of the finest things of the kind I ever witnessed. Without taking the trouble to remove the slight covering of sand and turf which masked the batteries, the artillerymen, laying their guns by such observation as small apartures left for the purpose enabled them to effect, fired upon the given signal, and thus caused the guns to clear a way for themselves in their future discharges, nor were these tardy in occurring. So rapid, indeed, were the gunners in their movements, and so unintermitting the fire which they kept up from morning till night, during the whole of the 27th, the 28th, the 29th, and 30th, that by sun-set on the latter day, not only was the old breach

duced to its former dilapidated condition, but a new, and a far more promising breach was effected.

In the meantime, however, the enemy had not been remiss in their endeavours to silence the fire of the besiegers, and to dismount their guns. They had, indeed, exercised their artillery with so much good will, that most of the cannon found in the place, after its capture, were unserviceable; being melted at the touch-holes, or otherwise damaged from too frequent use. But they fought, on the present occasion, under every imaginable disadvantage; for, not only was our artillery much more than a match for theirs, but our advanced trenches were lined with troops, who kept up an incessant and deadly fire of musketry upon the embrasures. The consequence was, that the fire from the town became every hour more and more intermitted, till, long before mid-day, on the 28th, the garrison attempted no further resistance, than by the occasional dischages of a mortar from beneath the ramparts.

I have said, that, by sun-set on the 29th, the outer breach was reduced to its former dilapidated state, and a new and a more promising one effected. It will be necessary to describe, with greater accuracy than I have yet done, the situation and actual state of these breaches.

The point selected by Sir Thomas Graham as most exposed, and offering the best mark to his breaching artillery, was that side of the town which looked towards the river. Here there was no ditch, nor any glacis, the waters of the Gurumea flowing so close to the foot of the wall, as to render the one useless, and the other impracticable. The rampart itself was consequently bare to the fire of our batteries, and as it rose to a considerable height, perhaps twenty or thirty feet above the plain, there was every probability of its soon giving way to the shots of the battering guns. But the consistency of that wall is hardly to be imagined by those who have never beheld it. It seemed, indeed, as if it were formed of one solid rock, and hence, the breach, which to the eye, of one who examined it only from without, appeared at once capacious and easy of ascent, proved when attacked, to be no more than a partial dilapidation of the exterior face of the masonry. Nor was this all. The rampart gave way, not in numerous small fragments, such as might afford a safe and easy footing to those who were to ascend, but in huge masses, which, rolling down like crags from the face of a precipice, served to impede the advance of the column, almost as effectually as if they had not fallen at all. The two breaches were about a stone's throw apart, the one from the other. Both were commanded by the guns of the castle, and both were flanked by projections in the town wall. Yet such was the path by which our troops must proceed, if any attempt should be made to carry the place by assault.

That this attempt would be made, and that it certainly would be made on the morrow, every man in the camp was perfectly aware. The tide promised to answer about noon; and noon was accordingly fixed upon as the time of attack, and the question, therefore, was, who by the morrow's noon would be alive, and who would not. Whilst this surmise very naturally occupied the minds of the troops in general, a few more daring spirits were at work, devising means for furthering the intended assault, and securing its success. Conspicuous among these was Major Snodgrass, an officer belonging to the 52d British regiment, but who commanded on the present occasion, a battalion of Portuguese. Up to the present night, only one ford, and that at some little distance from both breaches, had been discovered. By examining the stream, as minutely as it could be examined by a telescope, and from a distance, Major Snodgrass had conceived the idea, that there must be another ford, so far above the one already known, as to carry those who should cross by it at once to the foot of the smaller breach. Though the noon was in her first quarter, and gave a very considerable light, he devoted the whole of the night of the 29th to a personal trial of the river; and he found it, as he expected to find it, fordable at low water, immediately opposite to the smaller breach. By this ford he accordingly crossed, the water reaching somewhat above his waist. Nor was he contented with having ascertained this fact; he clambered up the face of the breach at midnight, gained its summit, and looked down upon the town. How he contrived to elude the vigilance of the French sentinels I know not; but that he did elude them, and that he performed the gallant act which I have just recorded, is familiarly known to all who were at the siege of St. Sebastian's.

So passed the night of the 30th, a night of deep anxiety to many, and of high excitement to all; and many a will was made, as soldiers make their wills, before morning. About an hour before day, the troops were, as usual, under arms—and then the final orders were given for the assault. The division was to enter the trenches about ten o'clock, in what is called light marching order; that is leaving their knapsacks, blankets, &c. behind, and carrying with them only their arms and ammunition; and the forlorn hope was to prepare to move forward, as soon as the tide should appear sufficiently low to permit their crossing the river. This post was assigned to certain detachments of volunteers, who had come down from the various divisions of the main army, for the purpose of assisting in the assault of the place. These were to be followed by the 1st, or royal regiment of foot; that by the 4th; that by the 9th, and it again by the 47th; whilst several corps of Portuguese were to remain behind as a reserve, and to act as circumstances should require, for the support or cover of the assailing brigades. Such were the orders issued at day-break on the 30th of August, and these orders, all who heard them cheerfully prepared to obey.

It is a curious fact, but it is a fact, that the morning of the 31st rose darkly and gloomily, as if the elements themselves had been aware of the approaching conflict, and were determined to add to its awfulness by their disorder. A close and oppressive heat pervaded the atmosphere, whilst lowering and sulphureous clouds covered the face of the sky, and hindered the sun from darting upon us one intervening ray, from morning till night. A sort of preternatural stillness, too, was in the air; the birds were silent in the groves; the very dogs and horses in the camp, and cattle besides, gazed in apparent alarm about them. As the day passed on, and the hour of attack drew near, the clouds gradually collected into one black mass, directly over the devoted city; and almost at the instant when our troops began to march into the trenches, the storm burst forth. Still, it was comparatively mild in its effects. An occasional flash of lightning, succeeded by a burst of thunder, was all of it which we felt, though this was enough to divert our attention.

The forlorn hope took its station at the mouth of the most advanced trench, about half-past ten o'clock. The tide, which had long turned, was now fast ebbing, and these gallant fellows beheld its departure with a degree of feverish anxiety, such as he only can imagine, who has stood in a similar situation. This was the first time that a town was stormed by day-light since the commencement of the war, and the storming party were enabled distinctly to perceive the preparations which were making for their reception. There was, therefore, something, not only interesting but novel, in beholding the muzzles of the enemy's cannon, from the castle and other batteries, turned in such a direction as to flank the breaches; whilst the glancing of bayonets, and the occasional rise of caps and feathers, gave notice of the line of infantry which was forming underneath the parapet. There an officer could, from time to time, be distinguished, leaning his telescope over the top of the rampart, or through the opening of an embrasure, prying with deep attention into our arrangements.

Nor were our own officers, particularly those of the engineers, idle. With the greatest coolness they exposed themselves to a dropping fire of musketry which the enemy at intervals kept up, whilst they examined and re-examined the state of the breaches—a procedure which cost the life of as brave and experienced a soldier as that distinguished corps has produced. I allude to Sir Richard Fletcher, chief engineer to the army, who was shot through the head only a few minutes before the column advanced to the assault.

It would be difficult to convey to the mind of an ordinary reader anything like a correct notion of the state of feeling which takes possession of a man waiting for the commencement of a battle. In the first place, time appears to move upon leaden wings; every minute seems an hour, and every hour a day. Then there is a strange commingling of levity and seriousness within him—a levity which prompts him laugh, he scarce knows why; and a seriousness which urges him ever and anon to lift up a mental prayer to the Throne of Grace. On such occasions, little or no conversation passes. The privates generally lean upon their firelocks—the officers upon their sword; and few words, except monosyllables, at least in answer to questions put, are wasted. On this occasions, too, the faces of the bravest often change colour, and the limbs of the most resolute tremble, not with fear but with anxiety; whilst watches are consulted, till the individuals who consult them grow absolutely weary of the employment. On the whole, it is a situation of higher excitement, and darker and deeper agitation, than any other in human life; nor can he be said to have felt all which man is capable of feeling, who has not filled it.

Noon had barely passed, when the low state of the tide giving evidence that the river might be forded, the word was given to ad-

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vance. Silent as the grave, the column moved forward. In one instant the leading files had cleared the trenches, and the others poured on in quick succession after them, when the work of death began. The enemy having reserved their fire till the head of the column had gained the middle of the stream, then opened with the most deadly effect. Grape, cannister musketry, shells, granades, and every species of missile, were hurled from the ramparts, beneath which our gallant fellows dropped like corn before the reaper; insomuch, that in the space of two minutes, the river was literally choaked up with the bodies of the killed and wounded, over whom, without discrimination, the advancing divisions pressed on.

The opposite bank was soon gained, and the short space between the landing-place and the foot of the breach rapidly cleared, without a single shot having been returned by the assailants. But here the most alarming prospect awaited them. Instead of a wide and tolerable level chasm, the breach presented the appearance only of an ill-built wall, thrown considerably from its perpendicular; to ascend which, even though unopposed, would be no easy task. It was, however, too late to pause; besides, men's blood was, hot, and their courage on fire; so they pressed on, clambering up as they best could, and effectually hindering one another from falling back by the eagerness of the rear-ranks to follow those in front. Shouts and groans were now mingled with the roar of cannons and the rattle of musketry; our front-ranks likewise had an opportunity of occasionally firing with effect; and the slaughter on both sides was dreadful.

At length the head of the column forced its way to the summit of the breach; where it was met in the most gallant style by the bayonets of the garrison. When I say the summit of the breach, I mean not to assert that our soldiers stood upon a level with their enèmies; for this was not the case. There was an high step, perhaps two or three feet in length, which the assailants must surmount before they could gain the same ground with the defenders, and a very considerable period elapsed ere that step was surmounted. Here bayonet met bayonet, and sabre met sabre, in close and desperate strife, without the one party being able to advance, or the other succeeding in driving them back.

Things had continued in this state for nearly a quarter of an hour, when Major Snodgrass, at the head of the 13th Portuguese regiment, dashed across the river by his own ford, and assaulted the lesser breach. This attack was made in the most cool and determined manner; but here, too, the obstacles were almost insurmountable; nor is it probable that the place would have been carried at all, but for a measure adopted by General Graham, such as has never perhaps been adopted before. Perceiving that matters were almost desperate, he had recourse to a desperate remedy, and ordered our own artillery to fire upon the breach. Nothing could be more exact or beautiful than this practice. Though our men stood only about two feet below the breach, scarcely a single ball from the guns of our batteries struck amongst them, whilst all told with fearful exactness among the enemy.

This fire had been kept up only a very few minutes, when all at once an explosion took place, such as drowned every other noise, and apparently confounded, for an instant, the combatants on both sides. A shell from one of our mortars had exploded near the train, which communicated with a quantity of gunpowder, placed under the breach. This mine the French had intended to spring as soon as our troops should have made good their footing, or established themselves on the summit; but the fortunate accident just mentioned, anticipated them. It exploded whilst three hundred grenadiers, the *elite* of the garrison, stood over it, and instead of sweeping the storming party into eternity, it only cleared a way for their advance. It was a spectacle as appalling and grand as the imagination can conceive the sight of that explosion. The noice was more awful than any which I have ever heard before or since; whilst a bright flash, instantly succeeded by a smoke so dense, as to obscure all vision, produced an effect upon those who witnessed it, such as no powers of language are adequate to describe. Such, indeed, was the effect of the whole occurrence, that for perhaps half a minute after, not a shot was fired on either side. Both parties stood still to gaze upon the havoc which had been produced; insomuch, that a whisper might have caught your ear for a distance of several yards.

The state of stupefaction into which they were at first thrown, did not, however, last long with the British troops. As the smoke and dust of the ruins cleared away, they beheld before them a space empty of defenders, and they instantly rushed forward to occupy it. Uttering an appalling shout, the troops sprung over the dilapidated parapet, and the rampart was their own. Now then began all those maddening scenes, which are witnessed only in a successful storm, of flight and slaughter, and parties rallying only to be broken and dispersed; till finally, having cleared the works to the right and left, the soldiers poured down into the town.

To reach the streets, they were obliged to leap about fifteen feet, or to make their way through the burning houses which joined the wall. Both courses were adopted, according as different parties were guided in their pursuit of the flying enemy, and here again the battle was renewed. The French fought with desperate courage; they were literally driven from house to house, and street to street, nor was it till a late hour in the evening that all opposition on their part ceased. Then, however, the governor, with little more than a thousand men, retired into the castle; whilst another detachment, of perhaps two hundered, shut themselves up in a convent.

As soon as the fighting began to wax faint, the horrors of plunder and rapine succeeded. Fortunately, there were few females in the place; but of the fate of the few which were there, I cannot even now think without a shudder. The houses were every-where ransacked, the furniture wantonly broken, the churches profaned, the images dashed to pieces; wine and spirit cellars were broken open, and the troops, heated already with angry passions, became absolutely mad by intoxication. All order and discipline were abandoned. The officers had no longer the slightest control over their men, who, on the contrary, controlled the officers; nor is it by any means certain, that several of the latter did not fall by the hands of the former, when they vainly attempted to bring them back to a sense of subordination.

Night had now set in, but the darkness was effectually dispelled by the glare from burning houses, which, one after another, took fire. The morning of the 31st had risen upon St. Sebastian's as neat and regularly built a town as any in Spain; long before midnight, it was one sheet of flame; and by noon on the following day, little remained of it, except its smoking ashes. The houses, being lofty like those in the old town of Edinburgh, and the street straight and narrow, the fire flew from one to another with extraordinary rapidity. At first, some attempts were made to extinguish it; but these soon proved useless, and then the only matter to be considered, was, how personally to escape its violence. Many a migration was accordingly effected from house to house, till at last, houses enough to shelter all could no longer be found, and the streets became the place of rest to the majority.

The spectacle which then presented was truly shocking. A strong light faling upon them from the burning houses, disclosed crowds of dead, dying, and intoxicated men, huddled indiscriminately together. Carpets, rich tapestry, beds, curtains, wearing apparel, and everything valuable to persons in common life, were carelessly scattered about upon the bloody pavement, whilst ever and anon fresh bundles of these were thrown from the windows above. Here you would see a drunken feellow whirling a string of watches round his head, and then dashing them against the wall; there another more provident, stuffing his bosom with such smaller articles as he most prized. Next would come a party, rolling a cask of wine or sprits before them, with loud acclamations; which in an instant was tapped, and in an incredibly short space of time emptied of its contents. Then the ceaseless hum of conversation, the occasional laugh, and wild shout of intoxication, the pitiable cries, or deep moans of the wounded, and the unintermitted roar of the flames, produced altogether such a concert, as no man who listened to it can ever forget.

Of these various noises, the greater number now began to subside, as night passed on, and long before dawn there was a fearful silence. Sleep had succeeded inebriety with the bulk of the army,—of the poor wretches who groaned and shrieked three hours ago, many had expired; and the very fire had almost wasted itself by consuming everything upon which it could feed. Nothing, therefore, could now be heard, except an occasional faint moan, scarcely distinguishable from the heavy breathing of the sleepers; and even that was soon heard no more.

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